# PAULATUK CONSERVATION PLAN

## A PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

## OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES AND LANDS

## AROUND

## PAULATUK, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES


Prepared by:

The Community of Paulatuk

and

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT)

In cooperation with:

The Canadian Parks Service
The Canadian Wildlife Service
The Department of Fisheries and Oceans
The Fisheries Joint Management Committee
The Inuvialuit Land Administration
The Mackenzie Delta/Beaufort Sea Land Use Planning Commission
The N.W.T. Department of Renewable Resources



March, 1990

Conservation is ensuring that if we take caribou, there will be caribou the next year and the year after that. The same for anything else. This applies to all uses of the land: if it is used and enjoyed now, it must be left and preserved so that it will be there for the next year and for future years.

-Peter Green, Paulatuk Conservation Working Group

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Paulatuk Conservation Plan is a community-based document supported by the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (WMAC) (NWT) and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC). The Inuvialuit Final Agreement gives the WMAC (NWT) responsibility to develop a conservation and management plan for the Western Arctic. A Regional Conservation Plan, released in the fall of 1988, recommended that individual conservation plans be produced for each of the six Inuvialuit communities. This is the first of the community conservation plans. Like the Regional Plan, this document has been produced co-operatively with the Fisheries Joint Management Committee in an effort to co-ordinate renewable resource management activities.

The Paulatuk Conservation Plan applies to the lands and waters around Paulatuk, Northwest Territories as well as to the offshore. The Plan will be integrated into the Land Use Plan for the Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Region.

The Plan outlines a three part Strategy to achieve conservation:

1. **A General Conservation Process**

   This is based on integrated resource conservation and development, and applies to all areas except those designated for special protection. The following tools will be used to implement the process:

   - designation of Priority Land Uses
   - environmental screening and review
   - conservation agreements for resource development projects.

2. **Special Protected Areas**

   Areas of particular importance for wildlife, habitat, harvesting or research are identified. To manage these areas, the Plan recommends that:

   - existing protected areas remain in place
   - the community's seasonal harvesting areas be protected based on the provisions of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement
   - the calving grounds of the Bluenose caribou herd be protected using the National Parks Act as the first option or the Canada Wildlife Act as the second option.

3. **Wildlife Management and Research**

**An ongoing process is derived from the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. It main features are:**

- **community involvement in all aspects of decision-making**
- **conservation as the major criterion for research and management programs**
- **use of existing structures whenever possible.**

Each part of the strategy includes recommendations and an implementation plan which the community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC will follow.

Copies of this Plan are available from the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), P.O. Box 2120, Inuvik, N.W.T. X0E 0T0.

This Plan is accompanied by a Map Atlas which is available for viewing at the Hamlet Office in Paulatuk, the WMAC (NWT) office in Inuvik or the office of the Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission in Inuvik.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The Paulatuk Conservation Plan results from the efforts of many people. The Paulatuk Conservation Working Group was established to work on conservation principles as mandated in the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. This group also participated in the Land Use Planning Process for the Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Region. The working group represents the interests of different organizations within the community. Working group members who participated in the development of this Plan were Nelson Green, Noel Green, Peter Green, Tony Green, Adam Ruben, Albert Ruben, Edward Ruben and Pat Ruben. In addition to working group members, 37 community residents contributed directly to this Plan through the consultation process.

The Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission deserves mention for its support and assistance throughout the planning process.

Other individuals who contributed to the various drafts of the Plan and workshops were: Jim Bourque, NWT Department of Renewable Resources, Yellowknife; Mike Drescher, Inuvialuit Land Administration, Tuktoyaktuk; Wanda Erikson, Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission, Inuvik; Bob Ferguson, NWT Department of Renewable Resources, Yellowknife; Gord Hamre, Canadian Parks Service, Yellowknife; Ian Robertson, NWT Department of Renewable Resources, Yellowknife; and Nancy Witherspoon, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Inuvik.

Tom Nesbitt from Avati Associates in Yellowknife facilitated workshops on the Conservation Plan, prepared early drafts of the document and worked closely with the community Working Group. The final drafts of the Plan were prepared by Leslie Treseder, with help from Randal Glaholt, Peter Green, Lois Harwood, Bill Mair, the Paulatuk Working Group members and the members of WMAC (NWT) and FJMC.

The map atlas that accompanies the Plan was drawn by Mike Draper and produced by the Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission, except the fisheries map which was prepared by Jay Bradley under contract to the Land Use Planning Commission. Background research for the map atlas was done by Alan Fehr, also under contract to the Commission. The figures in the Plan were drawn by Mike Draper. The Plan was printed at Printworks Ltd. in Edmonton.

## INTRODUCTION

When the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) was signed in 1984, the Inuvialuit and Government agreed to a system of shared resource management in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR) (Figure 1). Five joint management groups were created to enable Inuvialuit and Government representatives to work together to protect and manage renewable resources (see Appendix A).

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (WMAC) (NWT) is a joint management group which advises government Ministers on wildlife management issues in the Northwest Territories (NWT) portion of the ISR. It is also responsible for preparation of a conservation and management plan for the Western Arctic.

In October, 1988, the Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan was published. This document outlines regional goals and objectives for renewable resource conservation and management. It was prepared co-operatively with the Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC) so the two groups could work together to achieve conservation and sound management.

One objective of the Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan is the development of individual conservation plans by each of the six Inuvialuit communities, with the assistance of WMAC (NWT) and FJMC.

The Paulatuk Conservation Plan is the first of the community plans. It describes a practical approach for renewable resource and land management, and includes actions that will be taken by the community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC. The groups will work together within their mandates to implement this Plan.

The Paulatuk Conservation Plan will be reviewed periodically, and will be amended as required.

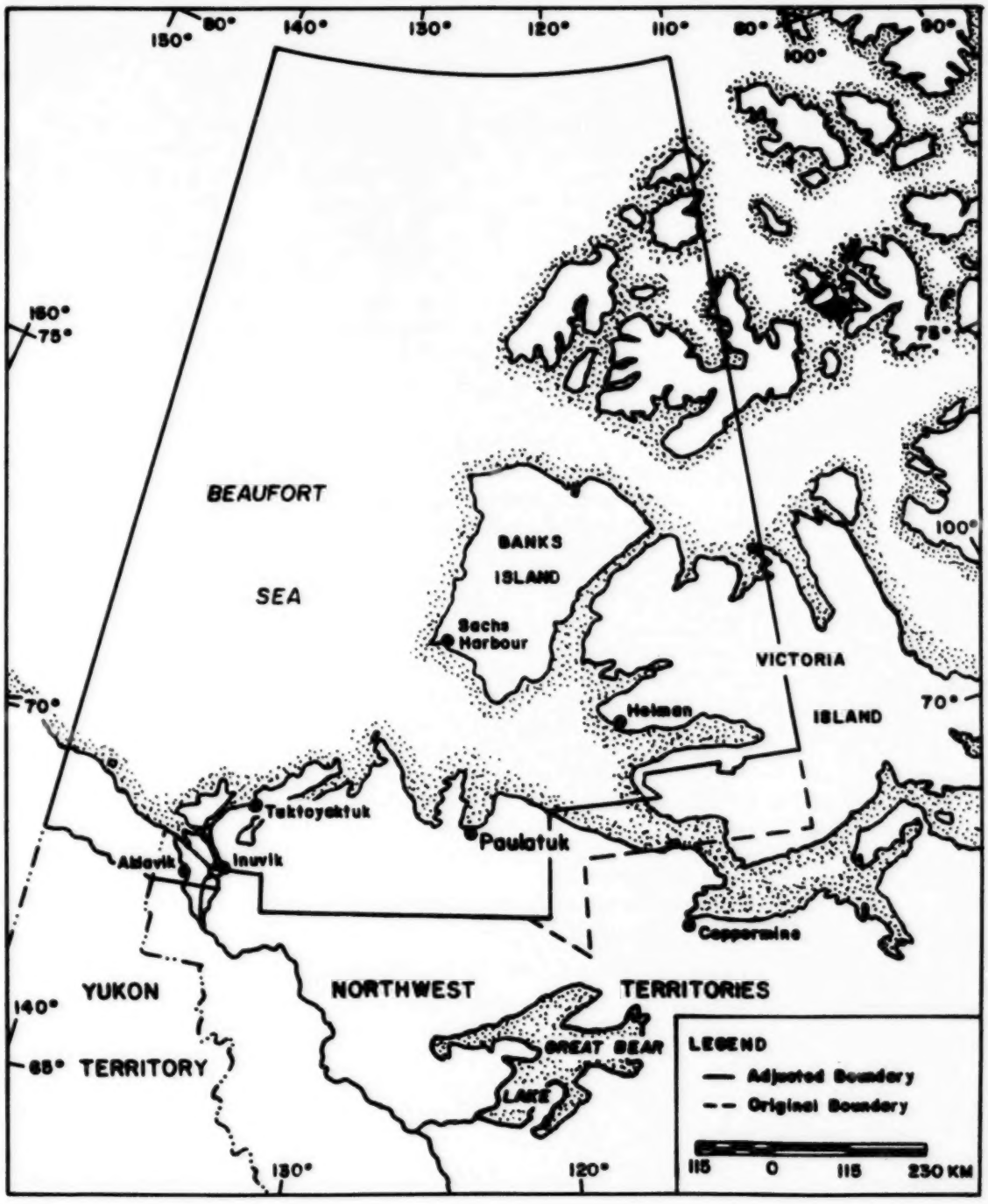



Figure 1. The Inuvialuit Settlement Region

**DEFINITIONS**

**The definitions used in this Plan come from the community or from the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.**

**Conservation:** **The management of the wildlife populations and habitat to ensure the maintenance of the quality, including the long term optimum productivity, of these resources and to ensure the efficient utilization of the available harvest. Conservation is ensuring that if we take caribou, there will be caribou the next year and the year after that. The same for anything else. This applies to all uses of the land: if it is used and enjoyed now, it must be left and preserved so that it will be there for the next year and for future years.**

**Development:** (a) Any commercial or industrial undertaking or venture, including support and transportation facilities relating to the extraction of non-renewable resources from the Beaufort Sea, other than commercial wildlife harvesting; or

(b) Any government project, undertaking or construction whether federal, territorial, provincial, municipal, local or by any Crown agency or corporation, except government projects within the limits of communities not directly affecting wildlife resources outside those limits and except government wildlife enhancement projects.

**Inuvialuit:** means those people known as Inuvialuit, Inuit or Eskimo who are beneficiaries under [the Inuvialuit Final Agreement] by reason of the settlement of their claim to traditional use and occupancy of the land in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and who are represented by COPE and, where the context requires, includes the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, the Inuvialuit Land Corporation, the Inuvialuit Development Corporation, the Inuvialuit Investment Corporation, the Inuvialuit community corporations and any other corporations or trusts or organizations controlled by the Inuvialuit that may be established by or pursuant to [the IFA].

**Land:** The surface and sub-surface of the earth, including fresh water and the offshore.

**Subsistence usage:** (a) With respect to wildlife other than migratory game birds, migratory non-game birds and migratory insectivorous birds, subject to international conventions, the taking of wildlife by Inuvialuit for their personal use for food

and clothing and includes the taking of wildlife for the purpose of trade, barter, and, subject to section 12, sale among Inuvialuit and trade, barter and sale to any person the non-edible by-products of wildlife that are incidental to the taking of wildlife by Inuvialuit for their personal use; and

(b) with respect to migratory game birds, migratory non-game birds and migratory insectivorous birds, subject to the Migratory Birds Convention Act, the taking of such birds by Inuvialuit for their personal use for food and clothing, and includes the taking of such birds for the purpose of trade and barter among the Inuvialuit and trade, barter and sale to any person of the non-edible parts of such birds to the extent permitted under regulations made pursuant to Migratory Birds Convention Act.

**The Paulatuk Planning Area:** the area identified in Figure 2.

**The Regional Plan:** the Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan (1988).

**Western Arctic Region:** That portion of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region other than the Yukon Territory.

**Wildlife:** All fauna in a wild state other than reindeer. Wildlife includes fish and marine mammals.

# BACKGROUND

## Integrated Resource Conservation and Development

It is widely recognized that economic development can no longer proceed at the expense of the environment. Ways must be found to balance conservation and development (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987; National Task Force on Environment and Economy, 1987).

The need to integrate resource management has also been stated many times (Report of the Task Force on Northern Conservation 1984; Inuvialuit Final Agreement 1984; Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan 1988; Canadian Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy 1987). All parts of the environment are interconnected, so they must be managed together. Conservation, stable economic development and sound resource management can only be achieved if all parties work toward a common goal.

The Paulatuk Conservation Plan draws on these ideas to develop a "General Conservation Process". This is intended to integrate resource conservation and development at the community level.

## Protected Areas

One way to achieve conservation is to set aside "special use" or protected areas. The Task Force on Northern Conservation (1984) recommended a comprehensive network of protected areas for the Northwest Territories. This recommendation is consistent with recent management and conservation strategies for northern Canada (Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan 1988; Canadian Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy 1987; Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission Interim report 1988).

The Paulatuk Conservation Plan uses these sources as well as community criteria to recommend areas and measures for special protection.

## The Community

The Inuvialuit have lived in the Paulatuk area for thousands of years. The region was abandoned around 1900 as people moved west to participate in whaling and fur-trading activities (Usher 1976). In the 1920's the area was re-colonized due to the success of the fur trade. Early successes were short-lived, however, and people soon returned to the nomadic way of life. Hunting and fishing were the foundations of the economy.

The Roman Catholic Church operated a mission and trading post at the present community site from 1935 to 1954. When the post closed, many people left. In 1959 the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line Station opened at Cape Parry, and a small settlement was established about five kilometres from there. At that time the nomadic way of life was replaced by community living.

Cape Parry was abandoned as a settlement in the mid-1960's. Several families returned to the site of the old mission to establish the present community.

During the 1970's the population of Paulatuk grew rapidly as the community was established (Staples, 1986). By 1986, the population of Paulatuk was 193, and half the people were under the age of 20 (Statistics Canada, 1986). The rapid rate of population increase is expected to continue. Most people who are born in Paulatuk stay in the community, and residents are concerned about supporting their growing population without damaging the renewable resources of the area. Community residents are also anxious to provide employment for their growing work force.

Paulatuk's current economy is based on the hunting, fishing and trapping way of life, and on wage employment. Limited employment is available in private business and government services. Big game hunting is a large part of the economy, and tourism is a potential source of future income. Most community residents still depend on the land, and more than 75 per cent of households derive most or all of their food from hunting and fishing (Staples 1986). Four outpost camps south of the community are the focus for trapping, and families live off the land year-round.

Residents of Paulatuk have experienced many changes in the recent past, and they expect more changes for the future. To cope with this they have tried to plan for development of their community. In 1984 Paulatuk and the other Inuvialuit communities signed the Inuvialuit Final Agreement with Canada. An economic development strategy was prepared in 1986 (Staples 1986), and most of it has been implemented. In 1987 Paulatuk was incorporated as a Hamlet. This Conservation Plan will help the community to further manage change and to preserve the option of living off the land for the present and future generations.

## SCOPE

The Paulatuk Conservation Plan applies to the lands and waters identified in Figure 2, as well as to the offshore. Boundaries for the offshore were not drawn during the development of this Plan. These boundaries must be determined collectively with representatives of all communities in the region.

The boundaries in Figure 2 are based on the community's hunting area and are for planning purposes only. Paulatuk has agreements with other communities for the use of shared hunting areas. Other communities should consider the recommendations of this Plan for shared resources when preparing their own conservation plans.

The areas identified as "7 (1)(a)" and "7 (1)(b)" lands refer to the lands selected under those sections of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. These are private lands owned by the Inuvialuit and administered by the Inuvialuit Land Administration (see Appendix B). The recommendations of this Plan apply to both Inuvialuit and Crown lands.

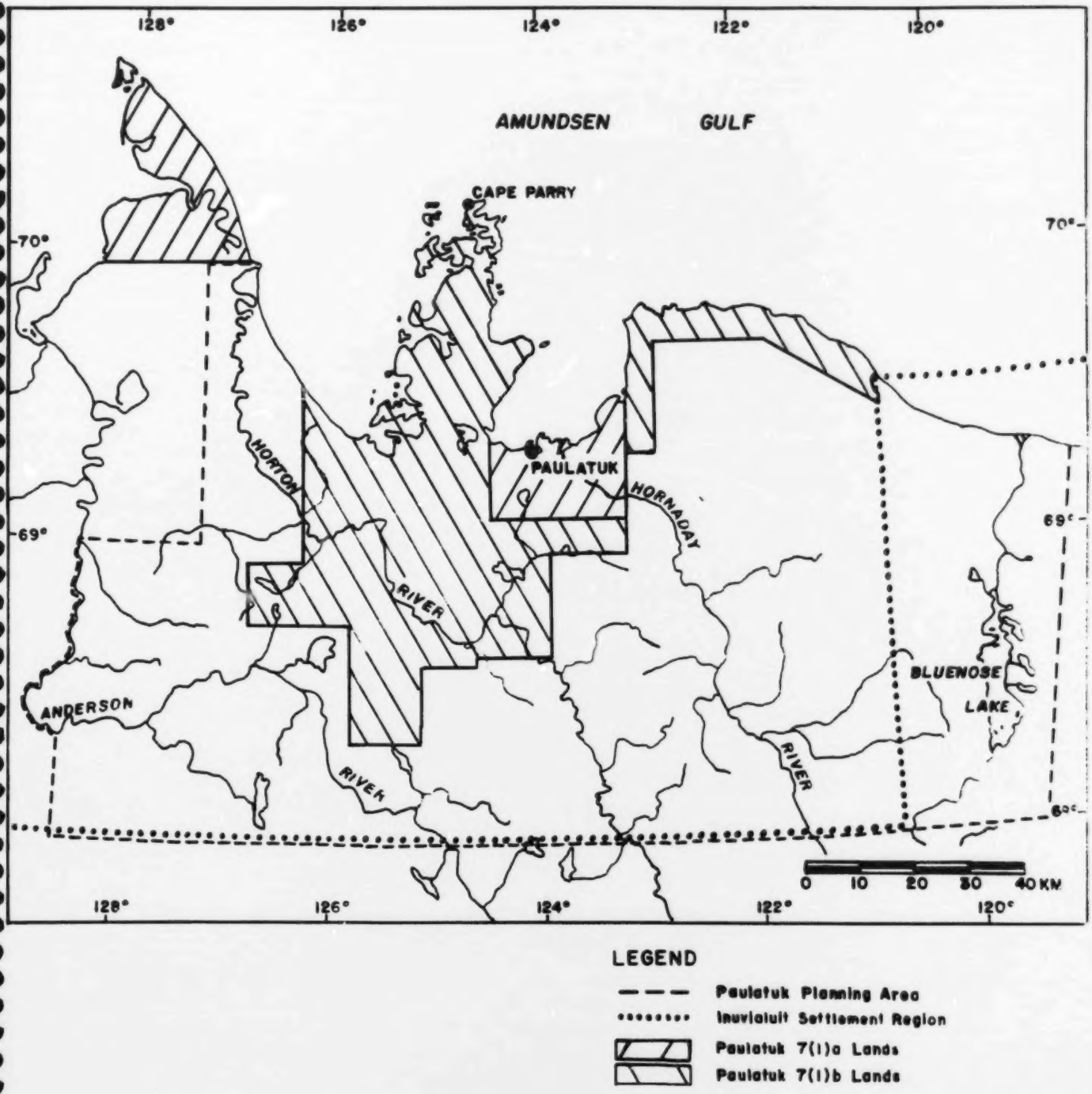



Figure 2. The Paulatuk Planning Area

**PRINCIPLES**

This Plan is consistent with the principles of Wildlife Harvesting and Management of the IFA (Appendix C), the goals and principles of the Regional Plan (Appendix D) and the Canadian Arctic Marine Conservation Strategy (1987).

The community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC have identified two principles which apply to the Paulatuk Planning Area. These are:

1. All uses of the land in the Paulatuk Planning Area, including renewable and non-renewable resource development, must be consistent with the conservation of the renewable resource base. This applies to uses of the land by the community and by other interests.

2. Renewable and non-renewable resource development in the Paulatuk Planning Area should be of maximum benefit to community residents. Development projects should be scaled to ensure the most lasting benefit to the local economy.

## GOALS

The goals of the Paulatuk Conservation Plan are:

1. To conserve the renewable resources and habitats of the Paulatuk Planning Area.

2. To keep the widest range of the community's lifestyle options open, especially the ability to pursue the hunting, trapping and fishing way of life.

3. To enhance the local economy and lend support to renewable and non-renewable resource development that is consistent with conservation.

## STRATEGY FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES AND LANDS IN THE PAULATUK PLANNING AREA

The strategy for conservation and management of renewable resources and lands in the Paulatuk Planning Area has three parts:

1. A general conservation process, which will apply to the entire Planning Area except those areas identified for special protection.

2. Special protection for areas that are especially important for wildlife, habitat, harvesting or research.

3. A system for wildlife management that is based on conservation and that ensures community involvement in decision-making.

### GENERAL CONSERVATION PROCESS

"Conservation" applies to all uses of the land. Integrated resource conservation means that all parts of the environment work together and affect each other, so they should be managed together. Integrated conservation and development means that long-term, stable economic development can only occur if it is consistent with conservation.

There are three parts to the General Conservation Process for the Paulatuk Planning Area. These are:

1. Designation of priority land uses.

2. An environmental screening and review process.

3. Conservation Agreements for renewable and non-renewable resource development projects.

#### Priority Land Uses

The culture and economy of Paulatuk are based on subsistence harvesting of renewable resources. To enhance its economy, the community is most interested in continued development of renewable resources. Non-renewable resource development is also supported, provided it is done in ways consistent with conservation.

The community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC propose the following Priority Land Uses within the Paulatuk Planning Area:

1. Protection of wildlife, habitat, land and subsistence harvesting opportunities.

2. Continued development of renewable resources, consistent with conservation.

3. Non-renewable resource development that is demonstrated to be consistent with conservation.

### Environmental Screening & Review

Under the terms of the IFA, the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) reviews all development proposals to determine if there is potential for significant negative environmental impact. Projects which may have significant negative impact may be referred to the Environmental Impact Review Board or another process for a public assessment and review.

Projects in the offshore are also screened by the EISC, in response to a request from the Inuvialuit Game Council. On Inuvialuit Lands, screening is not required unless it is requested by the Inuvialuit Game Council or the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation.

The EISC uses its Operating Guidelines and Procedures (1987) to screen projects for negative environmental impacts.

The community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC believe that the existing methods for environmental screening and review can be incorporated as part of the General Conservation Process for the Planning Area. As part of the General Conservation Process, the EISC's Guidelines and Procedures should be periodically reviewed to refine the criteria used for screening. As well, improved communication between the community and the groups responsible for screening and review is needed.

### Conservation Agreements

Renewable and non-renewable resource development is supported by the community and by this Plan, provided that it is consistent with conservation and that it is of maximum benefit to the community.

To ensure that development projects are carried out with minimal impacts on the land and renewable resources in the Paulatuk Planning Area, the community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC recommend that Conservation Agreements be negotiated for each development project. Conservation Agreements should identify the measures that will be taken by developers to ensure that the

land and renewable resources are not negatively affected by their proposed activity. These Agreements should be recognized as a cost of doing business in the Paulatuk Planning Area.

The community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC recommend that Conservation Agreements apply to all developments for the entire life cycle of the project. They should apply to renewable as well as to non-renewable resource development.

On Inuvialuit Lands, developers are required to negotiate Participation Agreements with the Inuvialuit Land Administration to access the land. On Crown lands, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development issues Land Use Permits to developers that have complied with the environmental screening and review process. Conservation Agreements should be incorporated as part of these existing procedures for land use permitting in the Paulatuk Planning Area.

**Recommendations**

To implement the General Conservation Process, it is recommended that:

1. Management agencies formally recognize the Priority Land Uses proposed for the Paulatuk Planning Area.

2. The community be consulted on all land use activities in the Paulatuk Planning Area.

3. The Environmental Impact Screening Committee and the Environmental Impact Review Board increase community awareness of their mandates and activities.

4. The EISC Operating Guidelines and Procedures be periodically reviewed to refine criteria used for screening and to ensure consistency with this Plan.

5. Conservation Agreements be incorporated as part of the existing processes for land use permitting in the Planning Area.

**Implementation**

The community of Paulatuk will:

- through its Community Corporation, work with the Inuvialuit Land Administration to ensure that the Priority Land Uses are recognized on private Inuvialuit Lands within the Paulatuk Planning Area.

- through the Inuvialuit Game Council or the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, refer any projects on Inuvialuit Land that may be in conflict with the Priority Land Uses to the environmental screening and review process.

- through its Hunters and Trappers Committee, consult with developers on projects proposed within the Paulatuk Planning Area.

- through its Hunters and Trappers Committee, advise the Environmental Impact Screening Committee of community concerns about development projects in the Paulatuk Planning area.

- where appropriate, participate in the negotiation of Conservation Agreements with developers.

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee will:

- transmit the recommended Priority Land Uses to the Inuvialuit Land Administration, the Environmental Impact Screening Committee and the Environmental Impact Review Board, for incorporation into their procedures.

- transmit the recommended Priority Land Uses to the Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Regional Land Use Planning Commission, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration, and follow up to ensure their recognition within existing procedures.

- recommend to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee and the Environmental Impact Review Board that they increase community awareness of their mandates and activities.

The community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC will:

- recommend to the Inuvialuit Land Administration that Conservation Agreements be incorporated into Participation Agreements that may be negotiated with developers in the Paulatuk Planning Area.

- recommend to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development that Conservation Agreements be incorporated as conditions of Land Use Permits issued for the Paulatuk Planning Area.

- periodically review the Environmental Impact Screening Committee Operating Guidelines and Procedures, and advise of any changes that may be required to help improve screening criteria, further communications and support the goals and objectives of this Plan.

## SPECIAL PROTECTED AREAS

Protected areas are places with special resources that may require specific rules to protect the land, habitat and/or the wildlife. They may be chosen for a number of reasons, including importance to wildlife, habitat, harvesting or research. Rules can be made to protect the land, habitat and wildlife at certain times of the year, or all year round. Protected areas have different management than other parts of the land.

During the development of this Plan, the community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC looked at existing and proposed protected areas. The only existing protected area within the Paulatuk Planning Area is the Cape Parry Migratory Bird Sanctuary. The community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC believe that this protected area should remain in place.

Government agencies and other interests have identified a number of other sites within the Planning Area as candidates for special protection. There are no firm proposals associated with any of these candidate areas (see Appendix E). Some of these suggested areas have been outstanding for a number of years, and it is time that their status was resolved. The community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC recommend that the proponents of these proposals demonstrate that these protected areas are necessary, or withdraw them from consideration.

In addition to the areas identified in Appendix E, the community is interested in protecting its seasonal harvesting areas (Figures 3-8).

All areas of interest for protection were reviewed using the criteria and guidelines from the Report of the Task Force on Northern Conservation (1984) (Appendix F). The community also considered the following questions during its discussions of protected areas:

- would the protected area help the community to keep its options open for the future?
- would the protected area help to enhance the local economy?
- would joint management be permitted in the protected area?
- how difficult would it be to implement the legislation for the protected area?

Based on the selection criteria, the community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC have identified two areas which they believe are in need of special protection. These are the Community Seasonal Harvesting Areas and the Bluenose Lake Caribou Calving Grounds.

### Community Seasonal Harvesting Areas

These areas are of fundamental importance to the subsistence economy and way of life in Paulatuk. They must be protected to ensure their continued ability to support the hunting, trapping and fishing way of life. Since these areas are largely within private Inuvialuit Lands, the community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC will rely on the provisions of the IFA to ensure their protection.

### Bluenose Lake Caribou and Calving and Post-Calving Habitat

The community has identified the long-term protection of the Bluenose caribou herd and calving and post-calving habitat as its first priority.

The preferred option of the community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC is the designation of the Bluenose Lake area as a National Park. The area of interest for a National Park is shown in Figure 9. This area is based on recent studies by the GNWT Department of Renewable Resources that have identified a larger calving area than was previously known (McLean & Fraser 1989).

The community recognizes that no sport hunting is permitted in a National Park. Sport hunting is a large source of wage income to the community and is expected to contribute further to the economy in the future. The community does not conduct sport hunts in the area proposed for a National Park at this time. In the future the community expects that most sport hunting will occur on private Inuvialuit lands. However, to keep their options open for the future, they have identified three areas for future sport hunting beside the Bluenose Lake calving grounds. These are referred to as the "Proposed Excluded Hunting Areas 1989" in Figure 9 (Green and Green, 1989). If sport hunting does occur in this area in the future, it will not be conducted during the time of year when caribou calving occurs.

The establishment of a National Park is a long process, since it must be determined if the candidate area meets the criteria for a Park. In the event that a National Park cannot be established in the Bluenose Lake area, the community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC have identified the establishment of a National Wildlife Area as their second option for protecting this area.

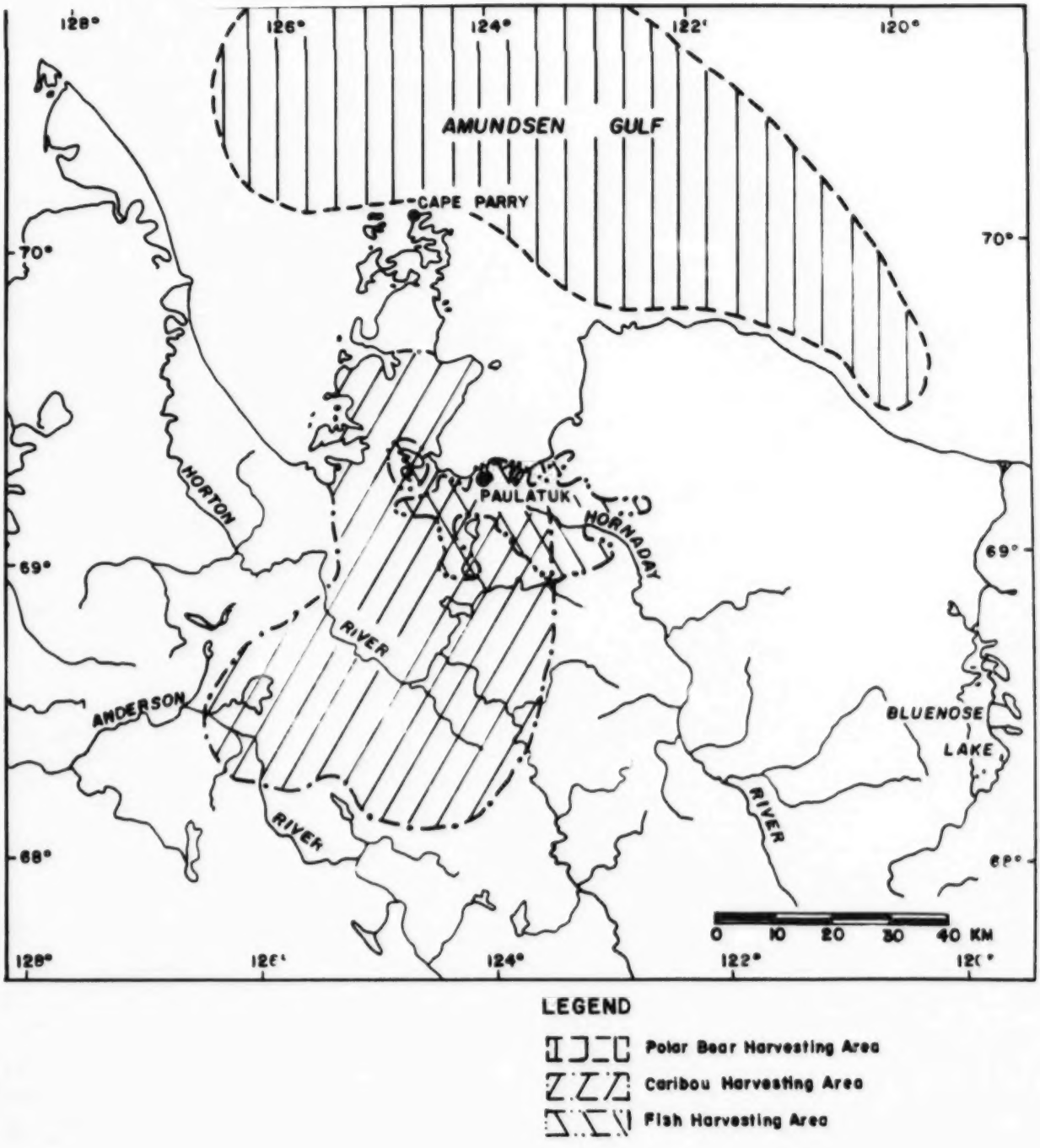



Figure 3. Paulatuk's Spring Harvesting Areas (Map 1)

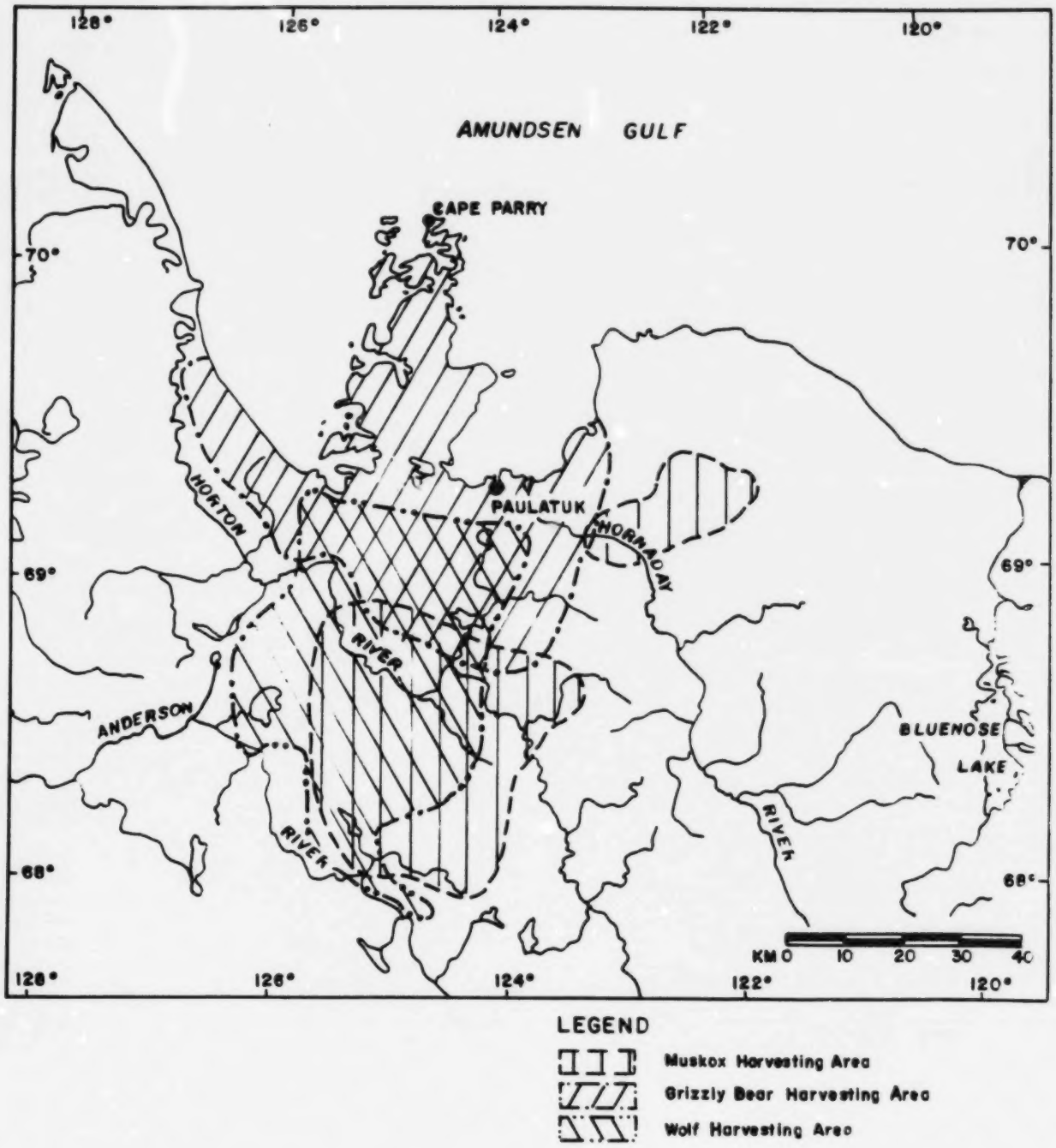



Figure 4. Paulatuk's Spring Harvesting Areas (Map 2)

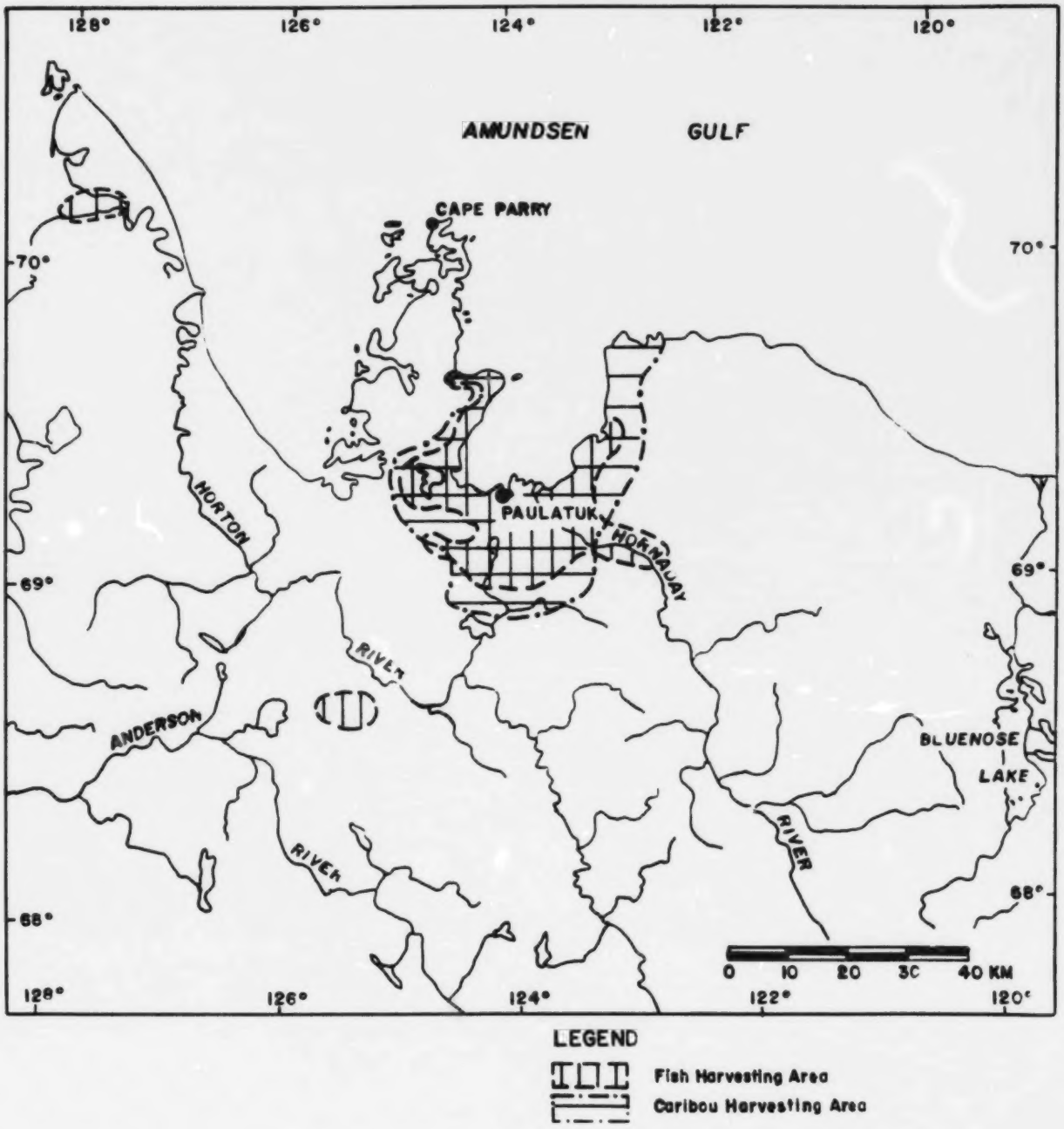



Figure 5. Paulatuk's Summer/Fall Harvesting Areas (Map 1)

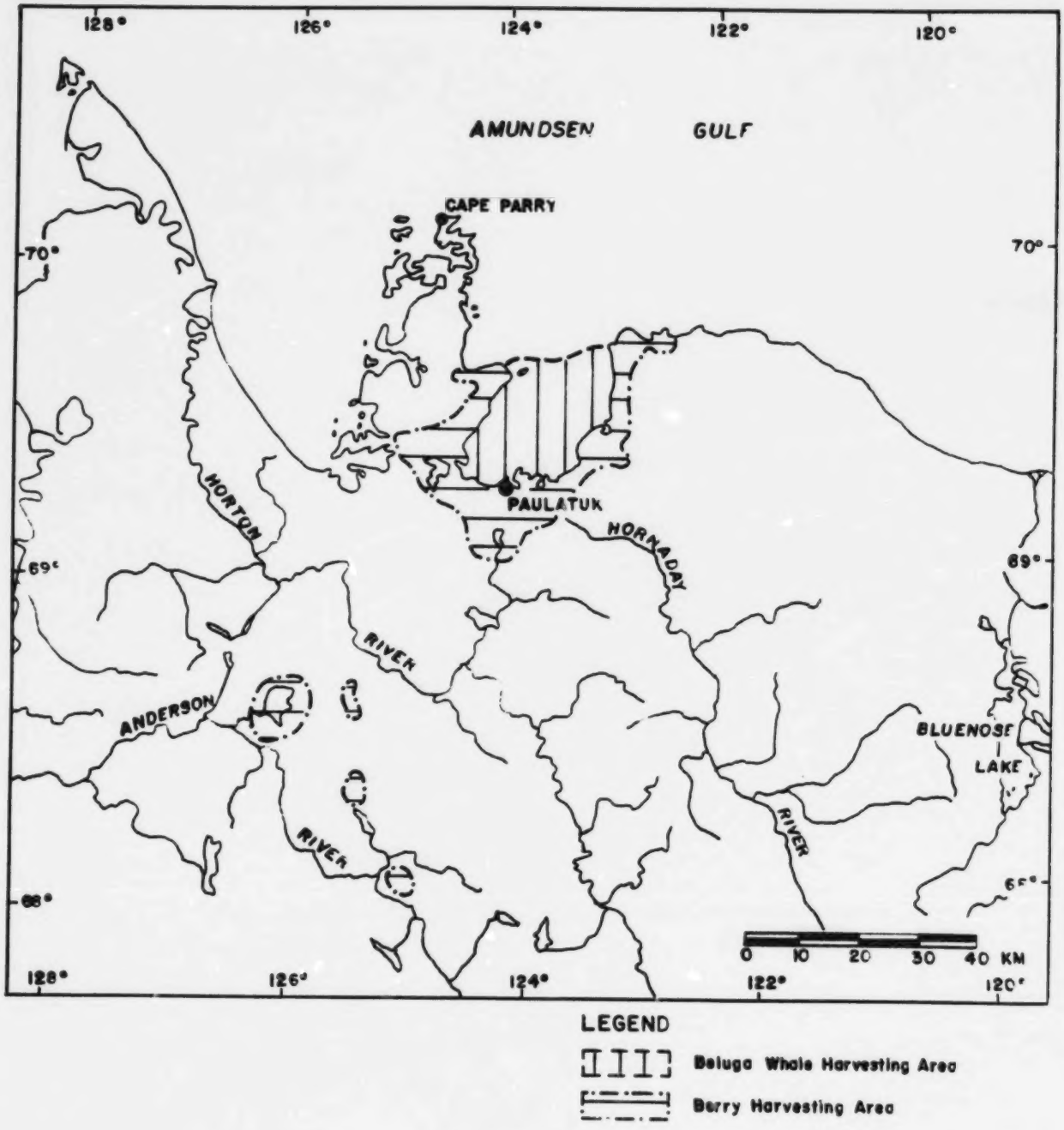



Figure 6. Paulatuk's Summer/Fall Harvesting Areas (Map 2)

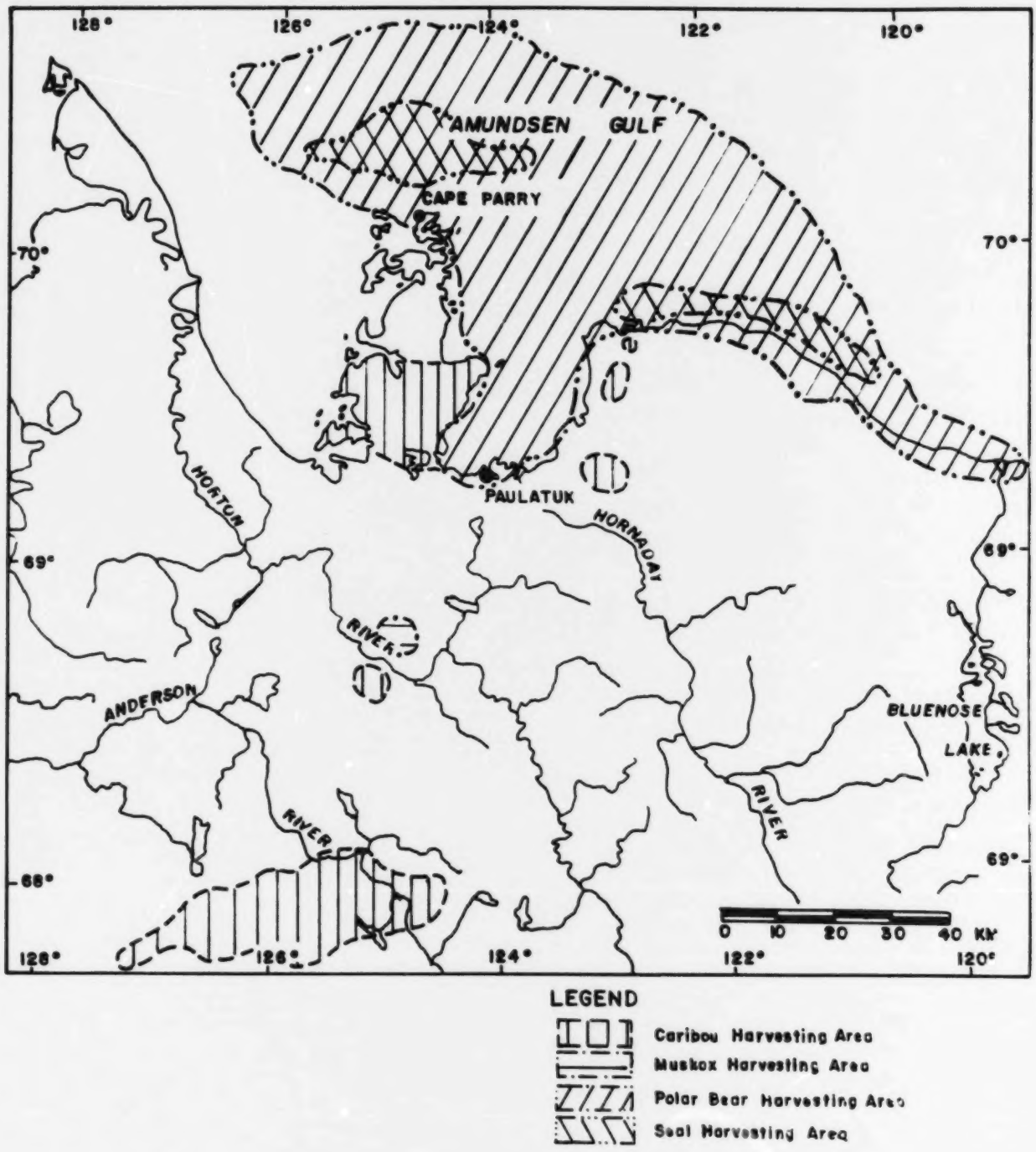



Figure 7. Paulatuk's Winter Harvesting Areas (Map 1)

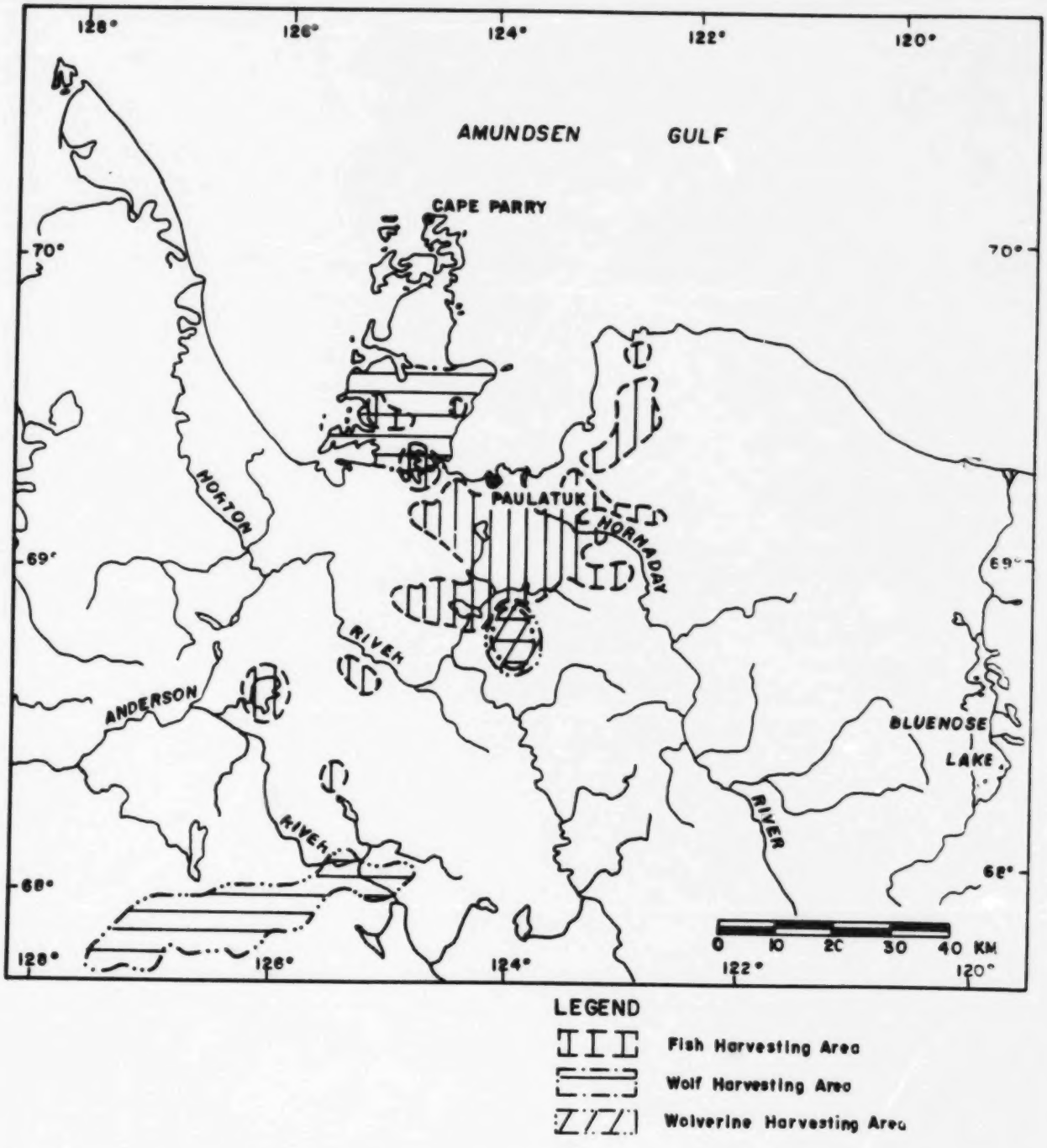



Figure 8. Paulatuk's Winter Harvesting Areas (Map 2)

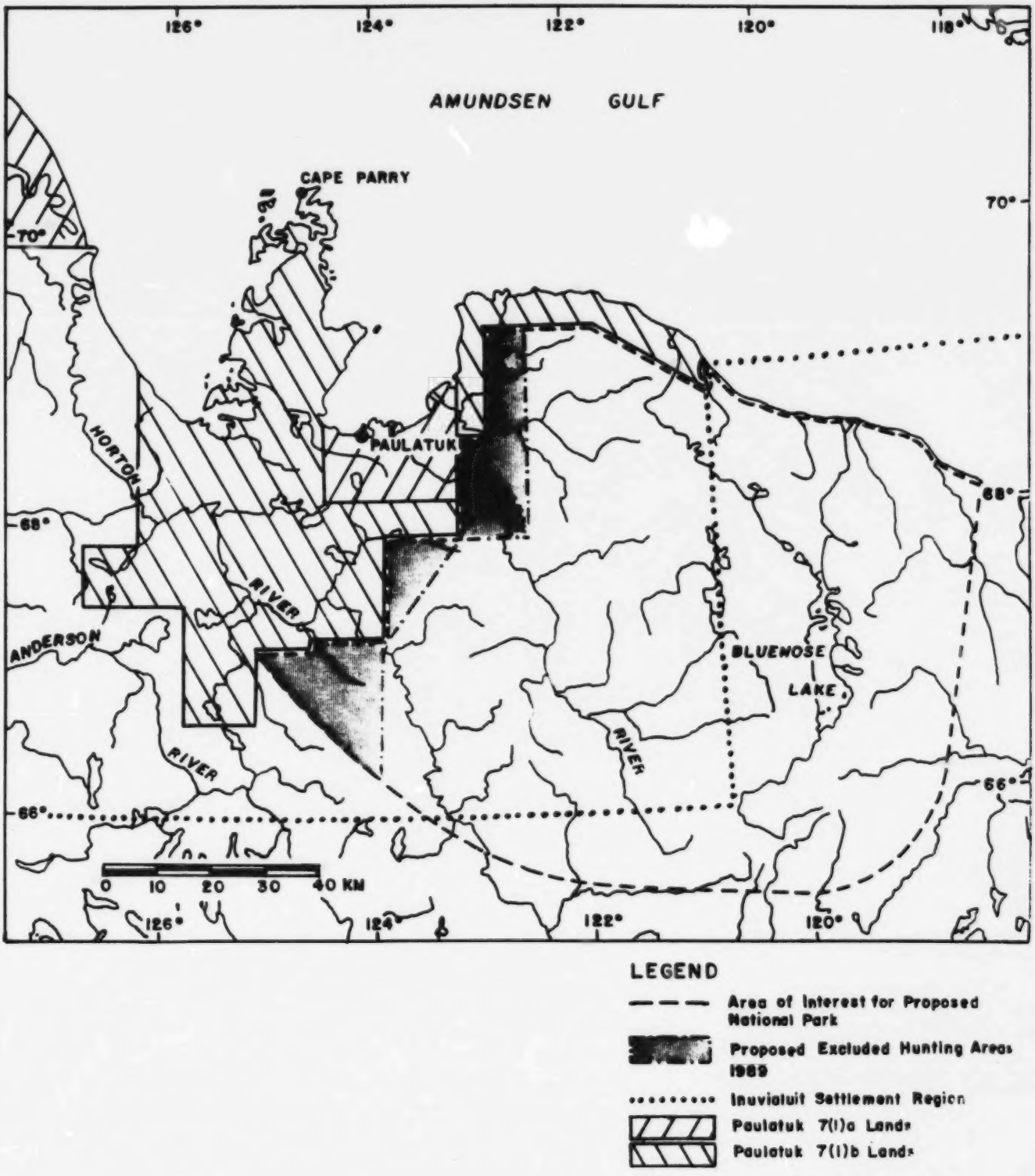



Figure 9. Area of interest for establishment of a National Park

**Recommendations**

To implement Special Protected Areas, it is recommended that:

1. The Cape Parry Migratory Bird Sanctuary continue to be managed as in the past.

2. The Community's Seasonal Harvesting Areas be managed according to the provisions of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

3. The status of harvesting and other land uses within the Community's Seasonal Harvesting Areas be reviewed periodically, and further protection be implemented if required.

4. Establishment of a National Park in the Bluenose Lake Area be pursued as the first option for protecting the Bluenose caribou herd and the calving and post-calving habitat.

5. An inventory of renewable and non-renewable resources in the area of interest for a National Park be completed before any boundaries are finalized.

6. If a National Park is established in the Bluenose Lake area, the joint management provisions that apply to Northern Yukon National Park be implemented in this area.

7. Through the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC, other government agencies such as the Canadian Wildlife Service and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans participate in discussions regarding the establishment of a National Park in the Bluenose Lake area.

8. If a National Park cannot be established in the Bluenose Lake area, the option of establishing a National Wildlife Area be pursued.

9. The status of other candidate areas for protection be resolved by having the proponents demonstrate that such areas are necessary.

**Implementation**

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) will:

- recommend to the Minister of Environment that a National Park be established in the area of the Bluenose Lake caribou calving grounds and follow-up with any actions necessary to establish a National Park.

The community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC will:

- review the status of harvesting and other land uses within the Community's Seasonal Harvesting Areas every two years to determine if the level of protection is consistent with this Plan and recommend further protection if necessary.

- work with the Canadian Parks Service to establish a National Park in the Bluenose Lake area.

- negotiate a joint management framework with the Canadian Parks Service and other management agencies, should the National Park option be feasible.

- pursue the option to establish a National Wildlife Area if a National Park does not prove to be feasible.

- recommend to the Minister of Environment and the NWT Minister of Renewable Resources that the status of other candidate areas for protection be resolved by having the proponents of the proposals demonstrate their necessity to all parties.

- support the establishment of further protected areas within the Paulatuk Planning Area when all groups are satisfied that such areas are necessary and when the proposals are consistent with this Plan.

## WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

The Inuvialuit Final Agreement establishes principles and processes for management of wildlife resources and habitats within the Paulatuk Planning Area. All harvesting and management of wildlife is based on conservation. A system of joint management is already in place (see Appendix A). The community has direct access to management processes through its Hunters and Trappers Committee and its representation on the Inuvialuit Game Council.

Government agencies, which retain the overall responsibility for wildlife management, are represented on the joint management committees. Consultation on wildlife management issues is done through the WMAC (NWT), the FJMC, the Inuvialuit Game Council and the Hunters and Trappers Committee.

Wildlife research projects are reviewed annually by the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC. Government agencies carry out the majority of wildlife research in the Paulatuk Planning Area. FJMC sponsors some of its own projects and some research is done by independent workers. The community feels that some research has been done without consideration of its priorities, and that the results of research projects often take a long time to come back to the community, if there is feedback at all.

The WMAC (NWT), the FJMC and the community feel that the existing system for wildlife management and research should be incorporated as part of this Plan. Improvements to the system can be made in terms of more use of local knowledge, more community involvement in wildlife research and better communication between the community, government agencies, researchers and the joint management groups.

There are other wildlife management issues in the Paulatuk Planning Area which cannot be dealt with solely through this Conservation Plan. Examples include management of the Hornaday River charr fishery and management of the Bluenose caribou herd throughout its range.

The Hornaday River charr stocks are protected as a result of an agreement between the Paulatuk Hunters and Trappers Committee and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (FJMC 1988). No commercial fishing licenses have been issued for this river since 1986. The community can regulate its own fishing, but it cannot manage a fish population which may migrate outside of the community's area of influence.

The Bluenose caribou herd also ranges very widely, and is a major food source for a number of communities in the NWT. Protection of the calving and post-calving habitat and animals must be co-ordinated with other measures to protect the herd during

migration and in over-wintering areas.

These kinds of management issues can best be dealt with by responsible government agencies, through the development of species management plans.

**Recommendations**

To implement the strategy for wildlife management and research, it is recommended that:

1. The management processes established under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement be used to achieve wildlife management and research consistent with conservation.

2. More attention be given to incorporating the knowledge of the Inuvialuit into wildlife management decision-making.

3. A process be developed to ensure community involvement in determining wildlife research priorities and to ensure the distribution of research results to community residents.

4. The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee increase community awareness of their mandates and activities.

5. The community develop local initiatives for its own conservation and education programs within the Paulatuk Planning Area.

6. Species management plans be developed for the Bluenose Caribou Herd, the Hornaday River charr stocks, and other important species within the Paulatuk Planning Area.

**Implementation**

The community of Paulatuk will:

- through its Hunters and Trappers Committee, provide input to the Inuvialuit Game Council and the joint management groups on wildlife management and research programs in the Paulatuk Planning Area.

- through the Inuvialuit Game Council and the joint management groups, inform government agencies of its priorities for wildlife research in the Paulatuk Planning Area.

- through its Hunters and Trappers Committee, support and participate in wildlife research projects in the Paulatuk Planning Area, when they have been consulted on such projects.

- monitor the state of the wildlife and habitats in the Paulatuk Planning Area, and report any concerns to the joint management bodies through the Hunters and Trappers Committee and the Inuvialuit Game Council.

- through its Hunters and Trappers Committee, regulate Inuvialuit harvesting using by-laws and traditional conservation methods, when this is recommended through community monitoring, by the joint management committees or the Inuvialuit Game Council.

- keep the joint management committees informed, through the Hunters and Trappers Committee, of education programs which are needed to increase community awareness of conservation, wildlife management and research.

- where appropriate, participate in the development and delivery of education programs.

- through its Hunters and Trappers Committee, encourage proper use of the land and its resources.

The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee will:

- continue to consult with the community, through the Inuvialuit Game Council and the Hunters and Trappers Committee, on wildlife management and research programs in the Paulatuk Planning Area.

- make recommendations to the community, through the Inuvialuit Game Council or the Hunters and Trappers Committee, on the need for specific conservation programs in the Paulatuk Planning Area.

- consult with the Inuvialuit Game Council and the Hunters and Trappers Committee on priorities for wildlife research in the Paulatuk Planning Area.

- recommend to the Science Institute of the Northwest Territories, the Canadian Wildlife Service, the

Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Government of the Northwest Territories that they work with both groups to develop a consistent process for community consultation on wildlife research and distribution of research results to the community.

- recommend to the Minister of Environment, the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the N.W.T. Minister of Renewable Resources that species management plans be developed for important wildlife populations in the Paulatuk Planning Area, in consultation with the community and joint management groups.

- make more use of the media to publicize their activities in the Paulatuk Planning Area.

- ensure that the results of wildlife research projects in the Paulatuk Planning Area are available to the community.

- respond to community initiatives for conservation measures and education programs.

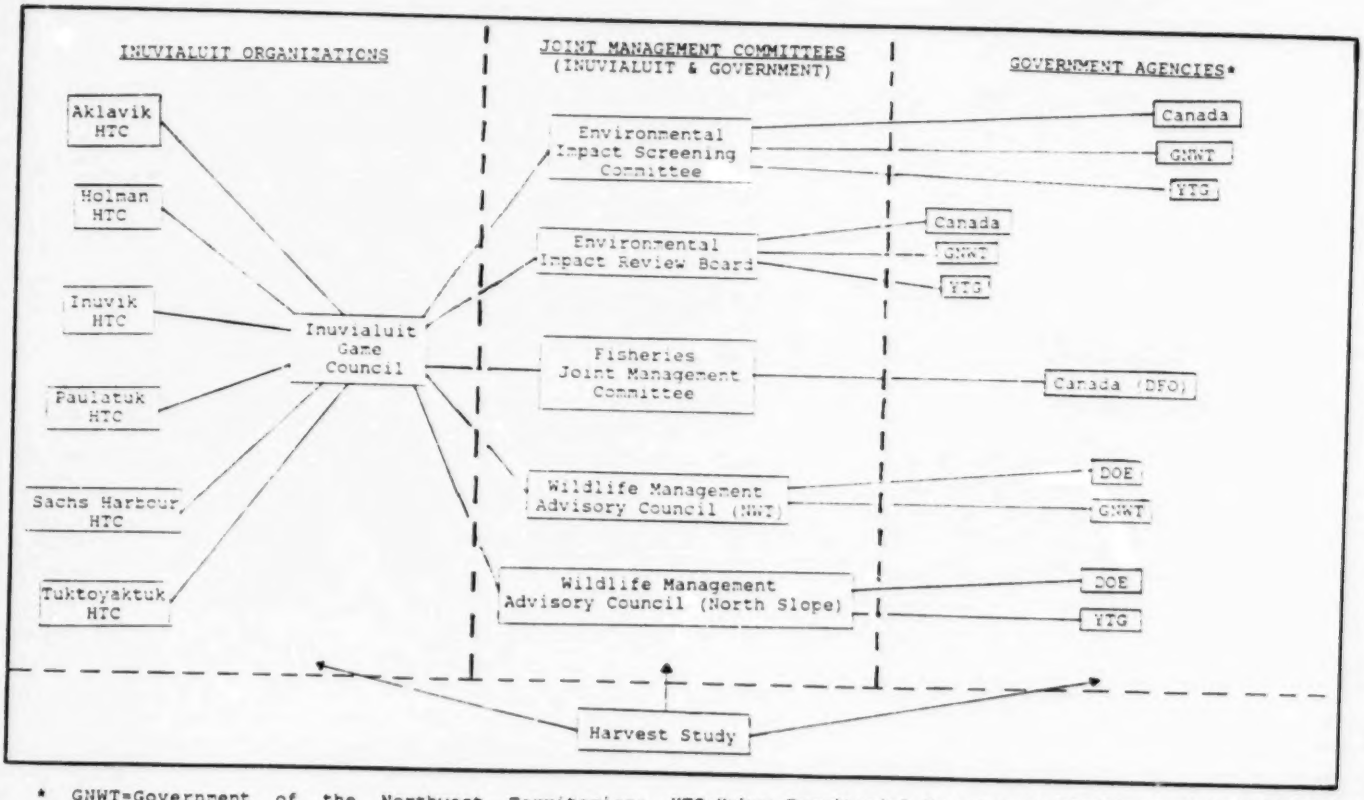
The community, the WMAC (NWT) and the FJMC will:

- support the development of species management plans, when such plans are prepared in consultation with all groups.

- develop a program for recording traditional Inuvialuit knowledge of the wildlife, the land, and conservation practices.

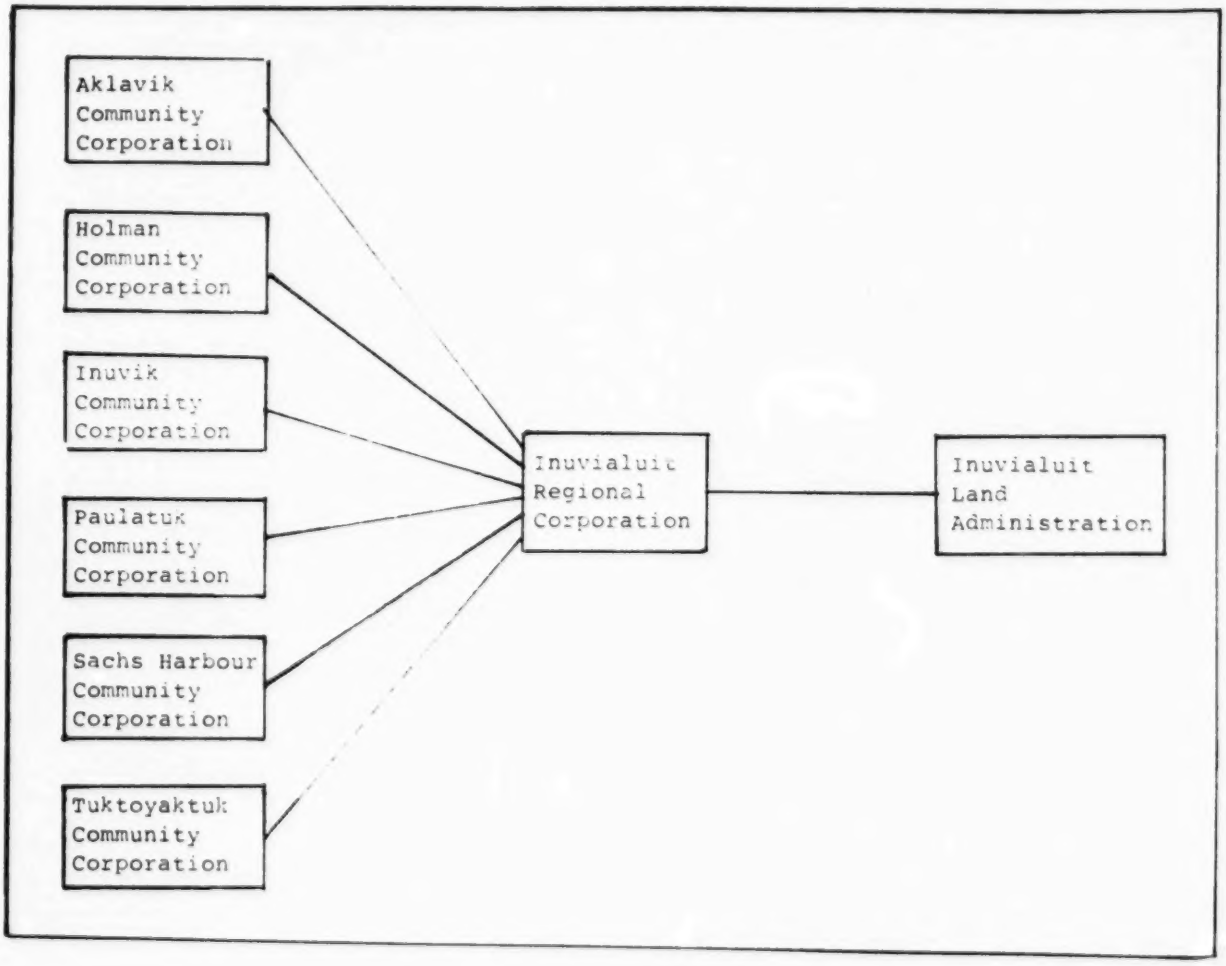
- support proposals for renewable resource development in the Paulatuk Planning Area, when they are consistent with the Principles of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Regional Plan, and with the Goals and Principles of this Plan.

## APPENDIX A: ORGANIZATION CHART FOR RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNDER THE INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT




* GNWT=Government of the Northwest Territories; YTG=Yukon Territorial Government; DFO=Department of Fisheries & Oceans; DOE=Department of Environment

**APPENDIX B: ORGANIZATION CHART FOR PRIVATE LAND MANAGEMENT UNDER THE INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT**



## APPENDIX C: PRINCIPLES OF WILDLIFE HARVESTING AND MANAGEMENT FROM THE INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT

1. A basic goal of the Inuvialuit Land Rights Settlement is to protect and preserve the Arctic wildlife, environment and biological productivity through the application of conservation principles and practices.

2. In order to achieve effective protection of the ecosystems in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, there should be an integrated wildlife and land management regime, to be attained through various means, including the coordination of legislative authorities.

3. It is recognized that in the future it may be desirable to apply special protective measures under laws, from time to time in force, to lands determined to be important from the standpoint of wildlife, research or harvesting. The appropriate ministers shall consult with the Inuvialuit Game Council from time to time on the application of such legislation.

4. It is recognized that one of the means of protecting and preserving the Arctic wildlife, environment and biological productivity is to ensure the effective integration of the Inuvialuit into all bodies, functions and decisions pertaining to wildlife management and land management in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

5. The relevant knowledge and experience of both the Inuvialuit and the scientific communities should be employed in order to achieve conservation.

## APPENDIX D: GOALS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE INUVIALUIT RENEWABLE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

### GOALS

1. **CONSERVE RESOURCE BASE.** To conserve arctic animals and plants and their associated ecosystems within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

2. **INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT.** To provide for integrated renewable resource and land management.

3. **CO-OPERATION.** To co-operatively manage shared resources.

4. **ENHANCE UNDERSTANDING.** To enhance understanding and appreciation of arctic ecosystems.

### PRINCIPLES

1. **DIVERSITY.** Maintaining the great variety of animals and plants will help ensure the stability and productivity of the arctic ecosystem.

2. **PRODUCTIVITY & CULTURE.** Maintenance of productive arctic ecosystems is essential for the survival of Inuvialuit cultural values, social systems, local economy and sense of well being.

3. **COMMUNICATION, CO-OPERATION.** Long term protection of ecosystems can best be achieved through active communication and co-operation of all parties concerned, including the combination of renewable resource and land management activities.

4. **FUTURE OPTIONS.** Maintenance of the renewable resource base and its enhancement, where appropriate, will maximize Inuvialuit future options.

5. **PROTECTION.** Special conservation measures, including new legislation, may be necessary from time to time, to protect the renewable resource base.

6. **POPULATION MANAGEMENT.** Management of fish and wildlife resources as discrete populations, where these can be identified is essential to their conservation.

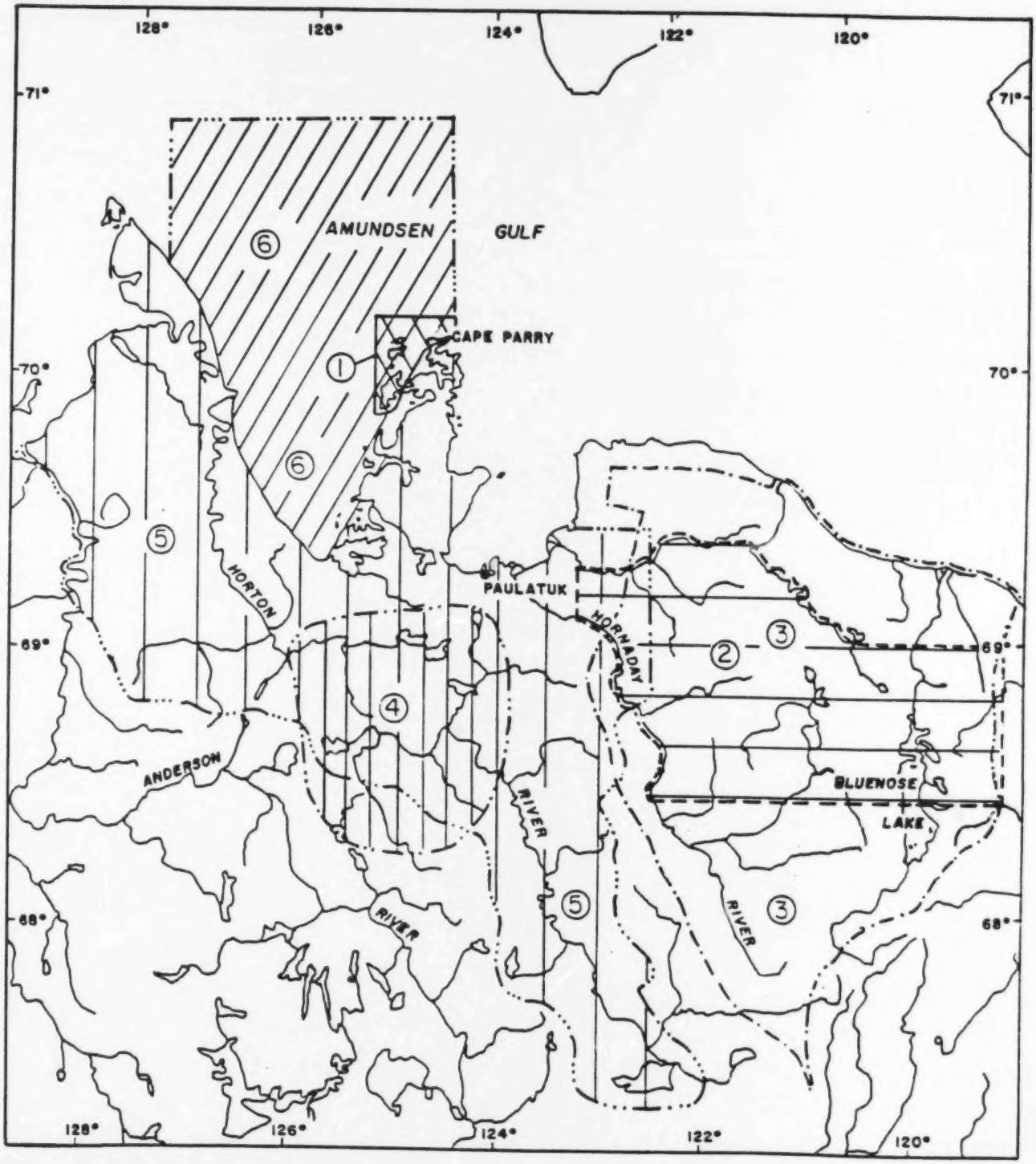
7. **HABITAT.** Careful management of habitat is vital to the maintenance of abundant fish and wildlife populations.

8. **RESOURCE USE.** Subsistence and recreational use of well managed renewable resources is desirable and consistent with their conservation.

9. **PARTICIPATION.** Participation of the Inuvialuit in renewable resource and land management is essential for the conservation of Arctic plants and animals and the habitats on which they depend.

10. **INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE.** Inuvialuit knowledge and experience are essential elements in the proper management of renewable resources in the Settlement Region.

APPENDIX E: AREAS OF INTEREST FOR PROTECTION IN THE PAULATUK PLANNING AREA



Legend for map of areas of interest for protection:

1. Cape Parry IBP Site (Nettleship & Smith 1975). Status of IBP under review. No special protection in place.

2. Bluenose Caribou Core Calving Area. Of interest to NWT Department of Renewable Resources (Ferguson 1987). No special protection in place.

3. Bluenose Lake potential Natural Area of Canadian Significance. Recommended to Canadian Parks Service for consideration (Barr 1984). No special protection in place.

4. Horton Plain Muskox Area. Of interest to NWT Department of Renewable Resources (Ferguson 1987). No special protection in place.

5. Horton-Anderson River Natural Area of Canadian Significance. Identified by Canadian Parks Service (Zoltai et al. 1979). No special protection in place.

6. Franklin Bay - Amundsen Gulf Marine National Area of Canadian Significance. Recommended to Canadian Parks Service for consideration (Craig et al. 1983). No special protection in place.

## APPENDIX F: SELECTION CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES FOR PROTECTED AREAS, FROM THE REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON NORTHERN CONSERVATION

### Selection Criteria for Protected Areas

To qualify for consideration as protected areas, land and/or waters should contain one or more of the following:

1. Sites of significant cultural, archaeological, historic[al] or traditional resource-gathering value;

2. Examples at specific sites of outstanding or unique landforms or geological features such as the pingos of the western Arctic;

3. Habitat essential for the survival of a significant portion of a migratory bird, terrestrial or marine mammal, or marine or freshwater fish population;

4. Outstanding examples of representative land or seascapes;

5. Sites necessary for the preservation of genetic diversity;

6. Habitat essential for the preservation and enhancement of rare and endangered species; and/or

7. Outstanding areas for public recreation and tourism.

### Protected Area Guidelines

1. Protected areas should be established to protect values that will be adversely affected by human activity; the degree of protection should be consistent with the associated risk and may be permanent, seasonal or temporary; and activities that have been proven to be compatible may be permitted.

2. Areas should be sufficiently large to ensure protection of those elements that are at risk, plus, where appropriate, a reasonable buffer zone.

3. Several classes of protected areas should be incorporated within a single designated area where feasible.

4. Where appropriate, alternative sites should be identified that might meet the specific conservation objectives; where comparable alternative sites exist, priority should be given to protected areas that have the lesser potential for conflict in resource use.

5. Sufficient resource inventory on potential sites should be conducted to justify the need for, and importance of, a protected area prior to the final establishment of its boundaries.

6. Specific traditional resource-use areas should be considered for protection so as to contribute to the greatest extent possible to the continuation of traditional life styles consistent with the maintenance of renewable resources.

7. Evidence should be presented to demonstrate that protected area proposals take into account local knowledge and sensitivities respecting resource uses of the area.

8. The network should be managed to promote a better understanding of conservation and, where appropriate, encourage research.

9. The designation of certain private lands as protected areas should not be precluded and they may become part of the protected area network under private management.

10. Provision should be made for periodic review of protected areas related to their creation, modification and management in order to ensure that the original objectives are being met.

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